

connection with *Megarhinus superbus*. At present there is a composite flowering called 'Christmas bush'; it attracts lots of insects of all orders and is very common near roads all over the island. What was my joy to see four *M. superbus* (2♂, 2♀) hard at work sucking its flowers! This particular plant was in the shade and it would appear as if these mosquitoes, although day flying, keep in the shade. I have repeatedly seen this species about during the day, but this is the first time that I actually found them feeding." In the second letter Prof. Urich informed me that the "Christmas bush" is the composite *Eupatorium odoratum* and added the following observation: "I re-visited the locality where I saw the *M. superbus* feeding and I was fortunate in again seeing and capturing, not only *M. superbus* (2♀, 1♂) but also *M. trinidadensis* (1♂). Time of feeding 10 a. m.; sun shining on flowers. Flowers growing on sides of road through cacao estate where there were many Bromeliæ on the shade trees."

From Africa we have the following observations, made by Dr. Graham in Ashanti and recorded in the last volume of Theobald's Monograph.¹ A female of *Megarhinus phytophygus* was "taken by Dr. Graham upon the flowers of a climbing plant." Of *Megarhinus marshallii* we read that it was found "on an umbelliferous flower in the bush at 12 noon (♂'s). Dr. Graham says 'Specimens were taken upon several occasions upon the flower of a climbing plant.'"

STRIDULATION OF THE SHIELD-BACKED GRASS-HOPPERS OF THE GENERA *NEDUBA* AND *AGLAOTHORAX*.

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In many species of *Decticinæ*, the wings are so atrophied as to be almost completely gone, and the elytra are so reduced as to be almost wholly covered by the characteristic shield-like posterior extension of the pronotum. In some of these species the elytra of the males bear very highly developed organs for the production of sound.

¹ Vol. 5, p. 103, 105 (1910).

